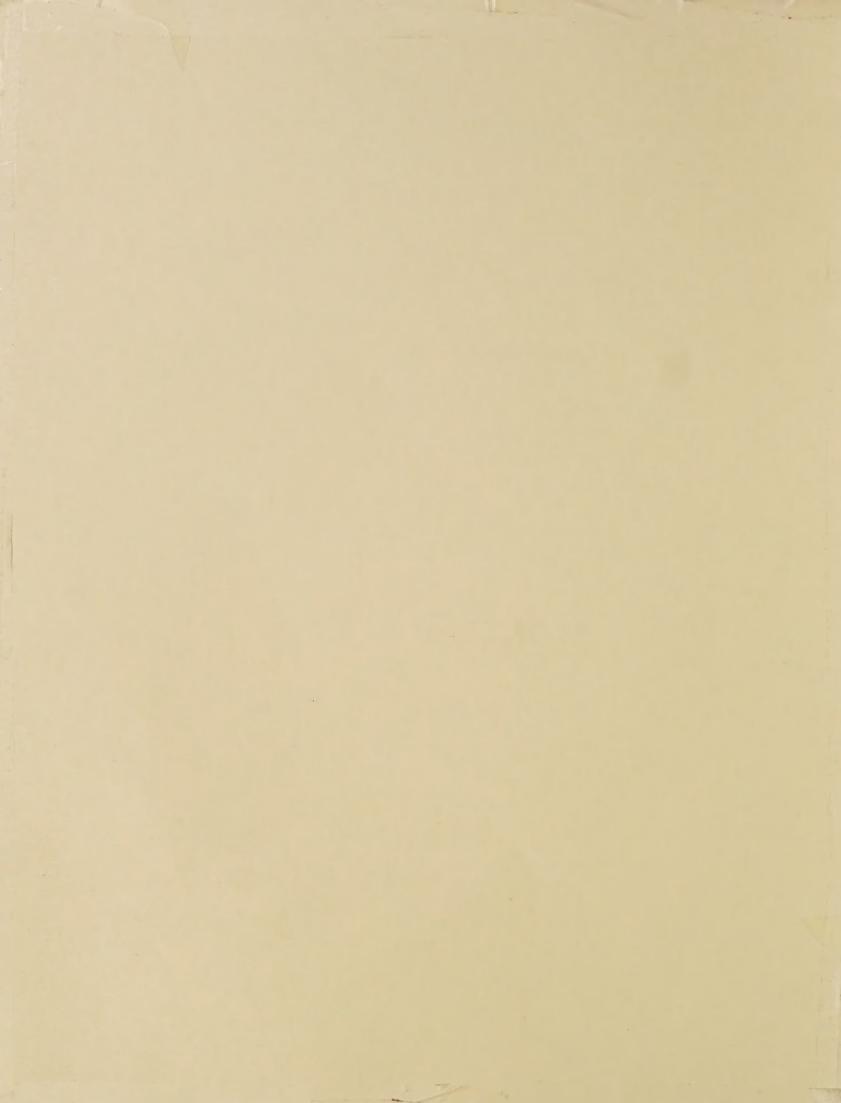
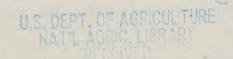
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U.S. Department of Agriculture • Foreign Agricultural Service • Washington, D.C.

foreign agriculture circular



MAY 9 '84

horticultural products

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board • USDA

FHORT 6-82 December 1982

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products continue weak under the weight of a strong U.S. dollar and a depressed world economy. Export value during October, the first month of fiscal year 1983, totaled \$276 million, 10 percent below a year earlier. A sharp downturn in sales to the European Community (EC) and Japan is largely responsible for the reduced export flow. Highlighting this sales weakness was a smaller volume of tree nuts shipped to the EC, particularly almonds and walnuts. The quantity of fresh onions taken by Japan in October also plummeted.

For further information on items in this circular contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures in this report, unless noted otherwise, are metric, one kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lb., l metric ton 2,204.62 lb., l liter 0.2642 gallon, and l hectare=2.471 acres.

Horticultural product exports for the entire fiscal year 1983 are expected to approximate the \$2.9 billion recorded in 1982. The primary limiting factor for exports will certainly be the high value of the U.S. collar relative to other currencies. In recent weeks, however, this situation has improved somewhat. For example, during the past month of November, the Japanese yen fell about 10 percent against the dollar. If this trend continues, it will provide a strong stimulus to U.S. exports to this important market. Nevertheless, U.S. exports to some European and Latin American countries are likely to decline as these countries try to cope with their economic ailments. Expansion during the upcoming year in U.S. exports of horticultural products to all destinations can, at best, be viewed in only modest terms.

MARKET ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES

--On Oct. 20, 1982, the French government published an ordinance requiring that all documents accomanying imports be written in the French language or have a French translation. These documents include bills of lading, contracts, labels, packages, phytosanitary certificates and advertising material. France has begun to implement this requirement, which appears to be designed to restrain imports.

--Sweden's National Food administration has proposed regulations establishing new maximum allowable pesticide levels on fresh fruit and vegetables. These regulations, which could be implemented in early 1983, more than double the number of pesticides currently subject to regulation. Also, in some cases, the standards are stricter than at present, which could pose serious problems for U.S. products. The tolerance for benomyl would be lowered to 1.0 part per million (ppm). Inorganic bromide residues on almonds and other nuts and dried fruit could not exceed 50 ppm. The maximum levels for Captan would be 15.0 ppm for citrus and 5.0 ppm for other fruit.

--Jamaica's Ministry of Industry and Commerce has banned imports of fresh peas, beans, onions and potatoes except those intended for processing. Only food processors will be allowed to import these products.

--Korea recently revised the formula determining the level of almono imports based on chestnut exports. Under the revised schedule, the level of almond imports will be equivalent in value to the total of: 5 percent of exports to Japan and 15 percent of exports to other countries in the case of shelled chestnuts; and 25 percent of exports to Japan, and 33 percent of exports to other markets for canned or bottled chestnuts. These new rates are intended to stimulate Korean chestnut exports to countries other than Japan but should also result in increased almond imports. They have applied to chestnut exports since July 1, 1982.

--Importers in Saudi Arabia are expressing concern over the arrival of processed products from the United States with outdated, or soon to expire, expiration dates. Also, some recent imports have been seized by customs authorities because of inadequate compliance with Saudi labeling regulations (Horticultural Products Review, September, 1982). If this continues, importers may lose interest in U.S. products. Therefore, U.S. exporters should endeavor to meet Saudi regulations and to check expiration dates before shipment.

--The Dominican Republic may lift its fruit import ban for the holiday season. It has been reported that the ban on imported fruit, particularly apples, may be temporarily lifted to allow imports until December 31 (See October issue of the Horticultural Products Review). Imports of apples, grapes and pears in December 1981, totaled more than \$500,000, of which almost 60 percent were apples.

--On October 19, the government of Japan announced a fresh orange global import quota of 13,000 tons for the second half of their 1982 fiscal year (October 1982-March 1983). This brings the total allocation for the year to the 77,000 tons provided for under the existing U.S./Japanese agricultural trade agreement.

--Sweden's apple import opening date is forecast for late February. The actual opening date will be determined in early January. Based on results of a second stock inventory, with comestic apple stocks estimated at 12,000 tons, the producers' association indicates that they will request an opening date of March 1, 1983. The quality of the 1982 domestic crop is said to be very high with sales rather slow.

In Finland, the import opening date for apples was Nov. 27, 1982, with the 1982/83 import quantity currently estimated at 400,000 boxes. In Norway, the import season for apples will open on December 13, and will close on April 30, 1983.

-- Import opening dates for pears are as follows: Norway, Nov. 25, 1982-Aug. 10, 1983; Sweden, Nov. 18, 1982; Finland, Nov. 5, 1982.

--On Nov. 15, 1982, the government of Guatemala announced that quotas will soon be imposed on most imports. The Ministry of Economy has been empowered to determine the amount of each product that may be imported according to its degree of priority. Each importer will be informed of the amounts he may import during the remainder of 1982 and quarterly during 1983. The import quotas announced for 1983 on basic food products are up to 100 percent of the value imported in 1981; up to 50 percent of imported value in 1981 for extracts of fruits and raw materials for the food industry; and 20 percent of 1981 imported value for other food products. Total U.S. horticultural exports to Guatemala in 1981 were \$4.9 million, with grapes representing \$1.0 million and apples \$730,000.

MARKET PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

--Mark your calendar now for the National Food Export Promotion 1983 in Atlanta, Ga. It is the only national food show that will be held in 1983 designed specifically for the international food trace. If you're an exporter, you can't afford to miss this opportunity to expose your products to hundreds of buyers from all over the world. So set aside May 17-19, 1983, for Expo '83, where every booth will be a food market, every exhibitor an exporter, and every visitor an honored guest. For further information contact the NASDA National Food and Agricultural Exposition, 1616 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Telephone (202) 628-1566.

--The volume and value of U.S. lettuce exports expanded by 6 and 16 percent, respectively, to 177,973 tons, valued at \$54.7 million, in the 1982 fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1982. This growth occurred despite a 33-percent drop in exports to Western Europe, where Spanish lettuce is making strong gains. Most of the increase was accounted for by shipments to Canada and Hong Kong. Exports to Canada, the largest U.S. export market, rose 4 percent to 145,950 tons, valued at \$40.9 million. Purchases by Hong Kong, the largest offshore market, jumped 78 percent to 19,718 tons, valued at \$6.5 million. Bud Antle, Inc., a participant in the FAS export incentive program, conducts a strong promotion campaign in Hong Kong to expand consumer awareness and usage of American lettuce.

--The value of U.S. exports of table wines (still wines containing not over 14 percent alcohol) increased by one-third to \$24.5 million in the first 9 months of calendar 1982 over the corresponding period a year earlier. Exports of other grape wines, however, plummeted from \$13.1 million to only \$5.2 million, resulting in a 6-percent drop in total wine exports to \$29.7 million. Table wine exports to the European Community more than doubled to \$9.1 million. Two-thirds of these shipments went to the United Kingdom. Exports to Japan increased by almost 40 percent to \$1.1 million. FAS encourages wine export expansion through a tasting program and a limited promotional program.

--The U.S. exhibit at Floriade 82 in the Netherlands was awarded the prize of honor. The Florida Nurserymen and Growers Association, Inc., in cooperation with the State of Florida and FAS, designed and carried out the exhibit, which is the largest permanent interior display. Floriade 82 opened in April and ran through early October. This major international event is a showcase for the world's nursery trade. The U.S. exhibit was one of only three national exhibits to be selected for the highest honor and had already won five awards during the first rounds of worldwide competition.

COMMODITY UPDATE

--Brazilian exports of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) during marketing year 1981/82 (July-June) were 588,000 tons of 65 degree brix. According to official Brazilian trade data, exports expanded sharply from 380,000 tons in 1979/80 and 487,000 tons in 1980/81. The Brazilian government has fixed an export quota for 1982/83 (June-June) of 420,000 tons in line with export availabilities and projected world demand. For quota purposes, June 1982 has been added to the current marketing year to give a 13-month year. Exports during June were 12,400 tons. In addition to quota exports of the 1982 season's FCOJ production, Brazilian exporters were allowed to ship, unrestricted, all 1981/82 carryover stocks through July 31, 1982. Such exports are estimated at roughly 30,000 tons. Exports of FCOJ to new markets are outside of the quota. Total Brazilian exports of FCOJ during 1982/83 are now forecast at 500,000 tons. This forecast is largely based upon the assumption that Brazil will ship approximately 200,000 tons to the United States and 240,000 tons to Western Europe in 1982/83.

--Egypt's 1982 dehydrated onion production totaled 52,600 tons (fresh weight equivalent), up slightly from a year earlier. Exports in 1982 are expected to closely approximate the 52,500 tons (fresh weight equivalent) shipped in 1981. Roughly 75 percent of all Egyptian exports of dehydrated onions are destined for West Germany and the United Kingdom. Most of the remainder is shipped to other EC countries. Dehydrated onions were made available to the domestic market for the first time this past year. The Egyptian government is conducting a limited educational program to spur utilization. Although Egyptian consumption of dehydrated onions in 1982 is not expected to exceed a modest 350 tons (fresh weight equivalent), an increasing volume of diseased onions which do not meet export quality and cannot be stored for domestic fresh use continues to make more onions available for dehydration. While Egypt considers the expansion of the domestic market as the key outlet for its growing productive capacity, growth in exports is also sought.

--EC export subsidies for apples, destined for the Arabian Peninsula, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore are currently set at approximately \$2.12 per 42-pound carton (based on October 27 exchange rate of 1 ECU=\$0.926647). During the 1981/82 marketing season, U.S. apple exports to these countries were valued at \$44.0 million, representing nearly 28 percent of total U.S. exports.

Additionally, EC apple exports to Brazil, Venezuela, Peru, Panama, Ecuador and the European countries of Finland, Norway, Sweden, Austria and Iceland are entitled to an export subsidy of approximately \$0.64 per 42-pound carton. These countries represented nearly 20 percent of the U.S. apple export market during the 1981/82 season, earning \$30.7 million.

--Other EC export subsidies in effect for selected fruits and tree nuts are:

Commodity	Subsidy (dollars per metric ton)
Tomatoes	41.70
Lemons	
for export to other EC	55.97
other destinations	39.20
Table Grapes	
Fresh, open ground	44.85
Fresh, hothouse	179.21
Almonds, shelled	185.33
Walnuts, inshell	129.73
Hazelnuts, shelled	277.99
Peaches, for export to all destinations	
other than Switzerland and Austria	
originating in Greece	0.00
originating in other member states	46.33

--Tunisia's 1982 date crop is now estimated at last year's level of 45,000 tons, but 1982/83 exports are expected to drop nearly 38 percent from the 1981/82 level. Apparently, a large share of the crop is below export quality because of hail and rain damage. Due to government encouragement to supplant the common date varieties with the Deglet Noor variety, the latter may register an increase of 20 percent this year and account for two-thirds of total production. Exports in 1981/82 were 12,887 tons, with the Deglet Noor variety comprising 89 percent of the total. France was the principal customer, taking 80 percent of total exports, followed by Italy with 13 percent. Tunisia's sixth economic development plan (1982-86) calls for expanded exports of conditioned, packaged dates. Exports of dates in packages of one kilogram or less have increased steadily from 1,188 tons in 1978/79 to 5,536 tons in 1981/82.

--France appears to be on the verge of becoming a significant exporter of kiwifruit based on a rapid expansion in domestic availability. Although commercial production began only as recently as 1976, crop outturn in 1981 is estimated at 1,700 tons and is forecast at 3,000-3,500 tons in 1982. Production is projected to reach 10,000 tons by 1985 and 15,000 tons by 1990. Nearly all of France's production is exported. Principal export markets are West Germany, Scandinavia, Belgium, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Efforts to promote kiwifruit in France will improve consumer awareness of what is still a relatively unknown fruit. Despite the need to satisfy a growing domestic demand within France, export availability will rise sharply in the near future and could threaten export markets in Western Europe developed by California.

--According to Venezuelan newspaper reports, the import duties for apples, pears, plums, cherries and nectarines have been reduced until December 15 to 1 percent from the regular duty treatment of 20 percent ad valorem plus 5,000 bolivares (\$1,165) per metric ton. Although the timing of the decision to lower duties leaves little time for additional contracting, it is believed that some Venezuelan importers had anticipated the reduction and arranged, prior to the announcement, for significant import shipments before the cutoff date.

--Brazilian apple import requirements will diminish as apple production in Brazil continues to trend upward. During 1981, domestic production of 63,947 tons represented 32 percent of apparent Brazilian consumption. This proportion has increased steadily from a base of only 5 percent in 1977. Argentina is the principal supplier of apples to Brazil, furnishing over 90 percent of total imports. As Brazilian demand for imported apples continues to decline, Argentina will be forced to seek alternative outlets for lost sales. This is likely to result in an increase in the quantity of Argentine apples used for processing or greater competition for U.S. fresh apple sales in third countries.

The United States usually captures no more than 1 percent of the Brazilian apple market. Despite the increased apple outturn in Brazil, the United States will remain a factor in the Brazilian market. The U.S. product is generally a higher quality fruit which enters Brazil during the Southern Hemisphere offseason. U.S. apple exports to Brazil during 1982, however, have been thwarted by the refusal of the Brazilian government to issue import licenses.

WORLD DRIED FRUIT SITUATION

Raisins-The USDA estimate of raisin production in selected countries is down 27 percent from 1981. Most of the decline is attributable to the short crop in California, but production in Afghanistan, Greece, Iran and Turkey is also down from last year's high levels.

In the United States, untimely rains on September 25 cut anticipated output from 245,000-270,000 tons to the current, unofficial estimate of 127,000 tons.

Turkey's crop is estimated at 95,000 tons of sultanas plus about 10,000 tons of raisins with seeds. In Greece, the crop is estimated at 80,000 tons.

Southern Hemisphere producers harvest their raisin crops early in the year. Production in Australia, consisting of 81,496 tons of sultanas and 8,835 tons of lexia raisins was up 62 percent from last year's rain damaged crop. South African production, up slightly from 1981, was divided among Thompson seedless raisins (62 percent), unbleached sultanas (30 percent) and bleached sultanas (8 percent). High export prices stimulated large new plantings of vines in 1980 and 1981.

U.S. shippers began the 1982/83 season with 95,000 tons of carryover stocks, sufficient to allow normal marketing this season despite the short crop. Greece ended the 1981/82 season with record stocks of about 60,000 tons, the bulk of which the EC is considering for industrial and/or feed uses. Stocks in Turkey were insignificant. Australia began its 1982 season with carryover stocks of 7,710 tons of sultanas and 1,048 tons of lexia raisins. It now appears that carryover at the end of the current season on April 1, 1983 will be minimal. All of South Africa's 1982 crop has been sold.

The following tabulation shows grower prices and subsidies for 1982 crop raisins in terms of U.S. dollars.

Country	<u>Definition</u>	Dollars Per Metric Ton
United States	Negotiated purchase price	1,433
Greece	EC minimum grower price, #4 quality sultanas Greek government income support (8%) Processing subsidy Storage subsidy (per week)	1,250 100 340 3.46
Turkey	Support price, grade #9 sultanas Free market price, grade #9 sultanas in Sept.	759 713
Australia	Estimated average payment for sultanas	943
South Africa	Estimated average grower return for sultanas	873

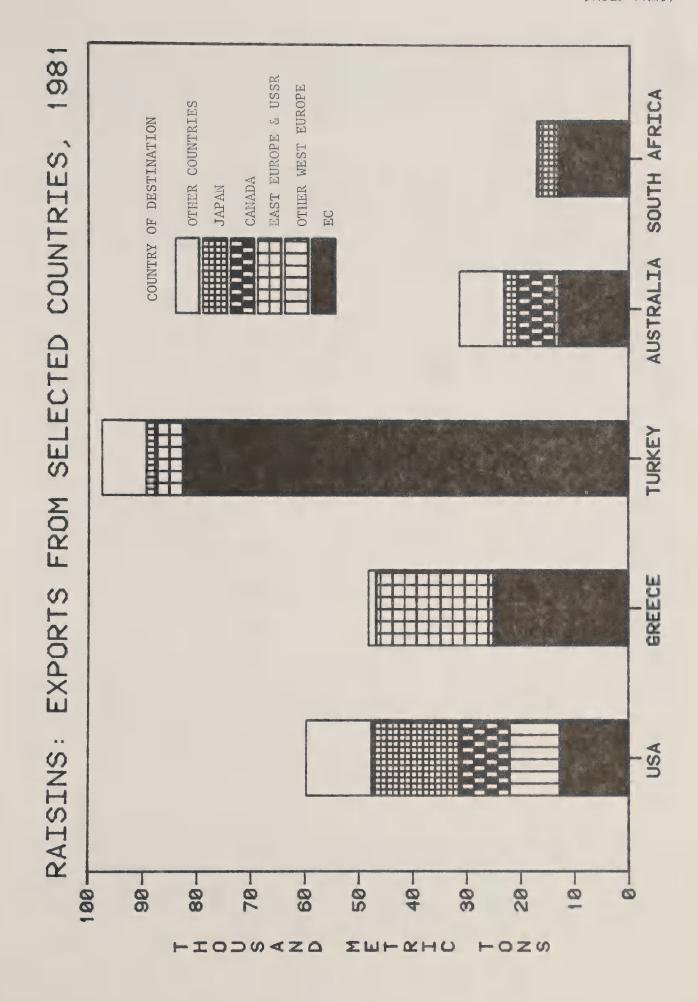
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS, USDA Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS, USDA

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Commodity And Country	1977	: 1978	 PROD 1979 :	PRODUCTION : 1980 :	1981	1982 1/	1977 :	1978	EXPORTS: 1979	: 19	: 0861	1981
APRICOTS, DRIED Turkey. United States.	10.0	3.3	 12.0	8.0	3.8	20.0	5.8	1.8	1.9		2.4	6.4
Total	14.6	11.3	16.8	11.4	8.6	24.4	7.5	8.7	8.2	10	10.7	8.7
CURRANIS Australia	6.1	4.4	6.0	6.4	4.2	7.4	2.2	1.8	2.3		2.0	0.6
Total	82.8	71.4	62.0	68.2	65.0	80.0	47.6	53.7	53.8	97	5.2	45.9
FIGS, DRIED Greece Turkey	20.0 42.0 11.6	19.0 50.0 8.4	18.0 52.0 11.0	16.6 55.0 13.1	16.7 60.0 10.9	18.2 63.6 6.7	10.8 26.9 .5	11.6	32.3		9.4 30.7 1.4	6.5 34.5 1.4
Total	73.6	77.4	81.0	84.7	87.6	88.5	38.6	41.7	42.4	[7]	41.5	42.4
PRUNES Argentina. Chile. France. Yugoslavia. United States.	10.0 5.2 6.1 22.9 144.2	9.5 22.2 14.4 119.7	10.0 5.4 24.3 10.8	9.0 4.5 17.8 18.7 152.4	7.0 5.0 28.7 18.8 144.2	8.0 5.5 32.0 25.0	9.1 3.4 13.3 51.0	7.5 3.7 2.9 10.2 50.1	2.7.4 7.0 38.2		8.8 2.2 4.5 17.0	5.4 4.4 17.5 55.1
Total	188.4	171.0	173.9	202.4	203.7	183.0	80.1	74.4	62.4	78	78.8	86.1
RAISINS Afghanistan. Afghanistan. Argentina Australia Chile Greece. Iran. South Africa Turkey 2/ United States.	40.0 5.0 56.8 11.4 61.5 63.0 8.9 1110.0	45.0 65.0 11.5 70.0 70.0 82.0 90.2	50.0 5.5 5.5 78.7 78.7 17.5 83.0	75.0 5.0 20.2 20.2 60.0 60.0 25.4 280.3	100.0 5.5 55.7 25.7 25.7 23.9 110.0	40.0 5.5 90.3 2.0 80.0 23.5 95.0	65.9 89.0 89.0	3.0 45.5 1.0 73.1 7.6 91.3 43.5	11.2 39.0 11.6 58.4 58.4 69.8		55.2 57.2 55.2 55.9 55.9 55.9 63.1	1.8 31.4 1.2 48.3 17.2 97.6 59.8
Total	571.9	451.6	626.8	703.4	6.779	494.3	226.7	265.4	222.7		268.8	257.3

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF THE MAJOR DRIED FRUITS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1977-1981 (1,000 Metric Tons)

---Denotes not available, unknown, or not applicabbe. 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes an estimated 10-12,000 tons of seeded raisins not previously reported. SOURCE: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.



Greece joined the EC on Jan. 1, 1981, making the 1981/82 marketing season the first year that the EC was responsible for establishing production and marketing policy for Greek sultanas. The result was not satisfactory. Support prices were high and storage subsidies removed pressure to sell the crop. Consequently, the EC began issuing a series of tenders at progressively lower prices which destroyed confidence in the market. The result was a record carryover of sultanas.

The minimum grower price for the 1982/83 season was set at 88.63 drachmas per kilogram (about \$1.25). This is an increase in drachmas of 23 percent above the preceding year, but the dollar equivalent is slightly lower. In addition, the Greek government can provide an additional 8 percent income support. The processing subsidy was increased by 238 percent to 24.05 drachmas (\$0.34) per kilogram while the storage subsidy was raised 15.6 percent to 246.24 drachmas (\$3.46) per ton per week.

Opening offer prices for Greek raisins have been lowered from the \$1,250 per ton of 1981/82 to \$973 for number 4 quality. In addition, the EC has set a minimum import price for raisins from non-EC suppliers of 1,067 ECU (\$1,000) per ton and imposed import licensing subject to a 20 ECU (\$18.75) per ton security deposit. When the minimum import price is not observed, a countervailing duty of 160 ECU (\$150) per ton is applied.

The Turkish government increased the 1981/82 producer support price for number 9 grade sultanas by 20 percent to 132 Turkish lira per kilogram. But, in terms of dollars, the support price declined 18 percent because of the devaluations of the lira. (US\$1=174 Turkish lira, September 1982).

Only TARIS, the farm sales cooperative, is required to pay support prices for raisins delivered to its cooperatives. In years of heavy supply, private merchants often purchase raisins at prices below the official support levels because TARIS funds are limited. This year, the government is limiting TARIS to initial cash payments to growers of 25 percent of the support price, with the balance paid in three installments over 6 months. This policy, implemented to fight inflation, will encourage more sales to private traders.

In September, free market prices in Turkey for number 9 sultanas were fluctuating around 124 lira per kilogram, or about 6 percent below the official support price. With an estimated processing and packing cost of 20 lira (11 cents), including a profit margin for exporters, and the present export tax of 15 lira (9 cents) per kilogram, raisins purchased at 124 lira (71 cents) per kilogram may be offered at \$914 per ton, f.o.b. at the exchange rate of 174 lira per dollar. Exporters anticipating further devaluation of the lira and hoping to purchase raisins at lower prices were offering number 9 raisins in September at prices ranging between \$850 and \$900 per ton, f.o.b. However, in view of the EC minimum import price of \$1,000 per ton, c.i.f., Turkish sultanas have been increased to a minimum level of \$950, f.o.b.

The new Australian price stablization program for 1982-86 applies only to sultanas. It provides a guaranteed return to growers equal to 90 percent of the average return during the preceding two seasons and the current season. The 90 percent return will be increased to 95 percent during 1985 and 1986. The average return will be calculated from both domestic and export sales, which means the benefits will be reduced significantly from the previous program which used only export sales for calculating returns.

The EC, the world's largest market for imported raisins, accounts for well over one-half of raisin exports from the major producing countries. Turkey is the EC's largest supplier and is the most heavily dependent on the Community as a market. The following table shows the pattern of trade in 1981 for the most important raisin exporters.

SELECTED COUNTRIES: EXPORTS OF RAISINS BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF DESTINATION, CALENDAR YEAR 1981 (metric tons)

0			ORIGIN		
Destination :	United States	: Greece	: Turkey <u>l</u> /	Australia <u>2</u> /:	South Africa
EC West Germany	4.2 3.1 5.4	2.3 17.8 3/ 4.9	15.4 19.1 48.1	8.2 3.4 1.3	3.4 7.6 1.7
Total EC	12.7	<u>3</u> / 25.0	82.6	12.9	12.7
Other Western Europe.:	9.3	3/ 0.9	2.5	0.8	0.4
Total Western	22.0	<u>3</u> / 25.9	85.1	13.7	13.1
Eastern Europe and Soviet Union Canada Japan Other Countries	9.4 16.2 12.2	20.9 3/ 1.5	2.6 1.6 8.3	3/ 6.9 2.4 3/ 8.4	0.7 3.0 0.4
Total World	59.8	48.3	97.6	31.4	17.2

1/ Excludes raisins with seeds. 2/ Includes 2,100 tons of raisins with
seeds. Australia's 1981 exports were low because of a short crop.
3/ Estimated.

SOURCE: Official trade statistics and reports from U.S. agricultural attaches and counselors.

The extension of EC fruit processing subsidies to Greek raisins during 1981/82 disrupted normal trade patterns in Europe. The United States is pursuing the matter of the EC system for raisins in the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on the grounds that EC subsidies are nulifying and impairing GATT tariff bindings negotiated with the EC.

U.S. exports of raisins in the 1981/82 marketing year were 56,050 tons, down 13 percent from the previous season. The biggest drop occurred in shipments to the EC which were down by 40 percent. During the first 3 months of this season (Aug.-Oct. 1982), the decline continued with total exports down by 20.5 percent to 12,974 tons. Exports to the EC also were off by 20.5 percent.

In Greece, sultana exports have been declining since 1978. While this was due to smaller crops in 1979 and 1980, exports from the bumper 1981 crop were disappointing because of Greek and EC policies. In addition, exports to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have fallen sharply since Greek bilateral barter arrangements were terminated with EC accession. Exports to these countries fell from 40,000 tons in 1980 to 21,000 tons in 1981 and are expected to be even lower in 1982.

Turkish seedless raisin exports during calendar year 1981 rose nearly one-fourth over the previous year. However, export value was up less than 3 percent to \$128.5 million. The EC countries absorbed nearly 85 percent of total Turkish raisin exports. The Exporter's Association indicated that about 106,000 tons of seedless raisins were contracted for export during the period Sept. 1, 1981-Aug. 31, 1982, leaving virtually no carry-in stocks for the 1982/83 marketing year.

While the Turkish trade is concerned about possible EC protectionism, exporters still hope that more than 100,000 tons of raisins will be exported in calendar year 1982. For the first 6 months, exports totaled nearly 40,000 tons, about 8 percent ahead of the same period a year ago.

Australian sultana exports in 1981 dropped by 47 percent from 1980. Exports to all major markets, except New Zealand and Japan, were down sharply. Exports to the United Kingdom were less than one-fourth of the 1980 level. As of September 24, the Dried Fruit Corporation had recorded 1982 exports at 45,068 tons of sultanas and 1,839 tons of other raisins. In 1982, West Germany continues to be the most important market (13,508 tons), followed by Canada (10,757 tons) and the United Kingdom (6,549 tons).

South Africa has completed its 1982 raisin exports with 15,835 tons shipped, down 8 percent from 1981. The EC took 74 percent of total exports in 1981 and about 60 percent in 1982. Exports are projected to be less than 13,000 tons in 1983. Japan is the most important non-EC market. South Africa intends to target increased exports of raisins to Japan to compensate for declining exports to the EC.

<u>Currants</u>-Production of currants in Greece and Australia is expected to be up by 23 percent in 1982. EC price support and subsidy policies for currants are similar to those applied to sultanas, but have not caused as much disruption to the market.

The approximate dollar equivalent of support measures for 1982/83 crop Greek currants are:

Dollars Per

	DOTTALS	LOT
	Metric	Ton
EC Minimum grower price	1,156	
Greek govt. income support	147	
Processing subsidy	314	
Storage subsidy (per week)	3.	24

During the first half of 1982, the United Kingdom took just over 70 percent of Greek currant exports with another 19 percent shipped to the Netherlangs.

<u>Prunes-Prune</u> production in selected countries is estimated to be down about 10 percent in 1982. The United States accounts for all of the decline.

The total marketable production of dried prunes in the United States is estimated at 113,400 tons (natural condition), down 21 percent from 1981. Even though the 1982 carryin, at 58,240 tons, is sharply larger than last year's, overall supply is substantially reduced.

The 1982 dried prune crop in France is estimated at a record 32,000 tons because of exceptional weather throughtout the growing season. Fruit size was expected to be down a little. Prune production is concentrated in the six departments in the Southwest, especially in Lot-et-Garonne. Prune production is also developing in the Southeast of France as an alternative to vineyards for wine and apricots. Total prune area is now estimated at 9,500-9,600 hectares, of which 78-80 percent are bearing. While prune area had declined to 8,300 by 1978, it has since been increasing due to a planting program financed by the Prune Board (BIP). If a second 2,500-hectare planting program is launched in 1983 as expected, French prune production could reach 40,000 tons by the turn of the century.

Yugoslavia's dried prune production is estimated at 25,000 tons, an increase of 33 percent from the 1981 output. A large fresh plum crop, coupled with good export prospects to the USSR, accounted for the increase. Almost ideal weather in September resulted in increased sugar content of the plums.

The EC minimum support price for the 1982 French prune crop is set at 167.99 ECU per 100 kilograms, ex-grower, for prunes derived from Ente prunes with size and moisture specifications of 66 fruits per 500 grams and 21-23 percent, respectively. The processing subsidy is fixed at 67.68 ECU per 100 kilograms. The minimum grower price is about 9 percent above the 1981 level; while the processing subsidy is slightly below last year (1 ECU=\$0.93).

In Yugoslavia "agreed" prices are set by the processors and local trade to avoid competition among drying, distilling, and processing, and are advanced to growers on the basis of 100 prunes per 500 grams. Final payment occurs after the crop is exported and actual returns are realized. The 1982 "agreed" prices in dinars per kilograms are: 6.50 for plums for drying, 37.00 for prunes dried on the farm, and 44.00 for prunes dried in industrial dryers. (\$1.00=52.50 dinars).

U.S. exports of prunes rose 6 percent to 58,215 tons in 1981/82 (August-July). While exports during the first 3 months of 1982/83 were 17,331 tons, compared with 16,573 tons a year ago, exports to the EC dropped nearly 20 percent to 6,385 tons. The record dried prune crop in France is likely to have a negative impact on U.S. exports to Europe.

French prune exports in 1981/82 rose nearly 83 percent to 7,640 tons, of which 4,000 tons were re-exports. Algeria took just over half of total exports, with the EC accounting for most of the remainder. French imports totaled 6,094 tons of prunes, mostly from the United States. Stocks were about 6,000 tons at the beginning of the 1982/83 marketing year and may rise to 8,000 tons by the end of the season.

Yugoslav prune exports during the 1982/83 marketing year (Oct.-Sept.) are forecast at 22,000 tons, an increase of 28 percent from last year's level. It is believed that about 90 percent of total exports are destined to the USSR in accordance with the terms of the bilateral trade agreement for 1981-85. Small amounts are sold to Austria, France, the German Democratic Republic, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

 $\underline{\text{Figs}}\text{-Lower U.S.}$ dried fig production is offset by larger crops in Greece and Turkey.

In Greece, support prices and subsidies for the 1982/83 dried fig crop, in U.S. dollar equivalents per ton, are:

	Dollars per
	Metric Ton:
EC minimum grower price	635
Greek govt. income support	58
Processing subsidy	221
Storage subsidy (per week)	1.98

In Turkey, the 1982 support price for figs was increased 20 percent to 78 lira per kilogram (\$448 per ton) for 6-A type with 53-56 fruits per kilogram. For the first time, the government, through TARIS, is also providing premiums of up to 7.5 lira per kilogram for clean, insect-free figs. However, TARIS has only sufficient credit to buy about one-third of the crop. The remainder will be purchased by private traders, probably at much lower prices.

Greek dried fig exports declined to 6,512 tons in 1981 and were only 1,140 tons for the first half of 1982. The United States is now the principal market because exports to the Eastern Bloc dropped sharply with termination of bilateral barter arrangements.

The Turkish export tax on dried figs has been increased to 20 lira (11.4 U.S. cents) per kilogram in order to support producer prices and to prevent abnormal export price declines. Exporters, however, are able to offer figs at prices 5 to 10 percent below last year because the rate of lira devaluation has been much higher than increases in the producer price and export tax combined. Total exports of dried figs, fig paste, and industrial figs were 41,781 tons in 1981. The EC accounts for over half of Turkish exports. The USSR was the leading buyer of dried figs and the United Kingdom was the principal customer for fig paste. Fig paste exports to the United States, which had been Turkey's largest buyer, declined sharply during the past 2 years.

U.S. EXPORTS OF RAISING CROP YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST 1

1506500			CROP	YEAR BEGIN	NING AUGUST	1				
COUNTRY	1972	1973	1974	(IN METRI 1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
NODTO ANCOYOL										
NORTH AMERICA CANADA MEXICO	4,397	5,316	7+295	8,696	6+037	6,792	4,570	8 • 087	8,879	7,638
TOTAL	415	273	166 7•461	381 8,987	67	132	343	104	17	35
CENTRAL AMERICA	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	34307	14401	09707	04104	6,924	4,913	8,191	8,896	7,673
COSTA RICA	8 25	14 26	3 15	14	1 14	7 26	12	Ⅲ 37	3 7	7 8
EL SALVADOR	7 29	19 54	13 25	12 50	20 43	22 59	23	15 61	12	5 29
HONDURAS	14	29 40	17 15	31 29	7 16	40	23	18	35 6	46
P AN AM A	66	121	9(1	175	91	167	73	211	147	189
CARIBBEAN	159	303	178	331	192	362	237	356	257	284
BAHAMAS	38 40	51 59	51	63	52	62	31	54	62	52
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: FRENCH WEST INDIES:	70	48	50 120 3	61 121 2	113 63	40 104 17	60 39 15	189	119	53 100
HAITI	11	7 27	11	4 52	8 9	16	2	61 9 75	12 103	6 105
NETHL. ANTILLES:	1 36	2 49	3 57	1 58	3 67	5 8 U	11 138	4	10	9
TRINIDAD TOBAGO:	7 2	11	123	46	25	38	17	56	132	141
TOTAL	218	249	507	416	363	366	318	584	585	532
SOUTH AMERICA										
ARGENTINA	13	3 3 1	8	0	0 9	22 23	2 C 7	3 7 3 22	52 20	1
CHILE	426	792	717	273	1	221	59	122	149	71
COLOMBIA ECUADOR GUYANA	2 53 0	55 119	4.7 3.7 0	100	117 81 C	187 151	148 79	801 143 9	362 156	539 101
PARAGUAY	2	5.0	2	0	0	n 9	0	0	0 9 53	0 0 18
SUR IN AM	2	21	2	6	11	7	1 0	49	28 11	28
VENEZUELA	463	874	505	973	711	1,470	615	1,168	1.237	1,254
TOTAL	899	2.375	1 + 376	1,375	933	2+014	930	2,709	2 + 080	2,029
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG:	744	1.042	707	1.042	784	1,277	6 4 7	1,221	1,122	1+030
DENMARK	1.483	2,322 639	1,844 465	2 + 4 0 6 4 0 2	2,016 157	2+237 708	1,347	2,396 2,635	2,413	1.509
GERMANY, FED. REP.: IRELAND	1 + 8 9 4 15 7	2+893	2,948	2 • 464	1+613 57	3,161 51	1.734	6,263 525	6,421	3,400
NETHERLANDS	543	1 + 615	14	2,101	1.246	2,012	153 716	2,604	18	1,517
UNITED KINGCOM:	1,771	5,99)	6 0 0 3 9	7 • 082	3 + 7 4 3	2,786	692	7,695	4,318	2,194
TOTAL OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	6,793	14,011	13,464	15,634	9,612	12,231	5,381	23,899	17,231	10,396
AUSTRIA	1.270	89	39 1,973	39 2 • 857	20	92	13 1•390	192	47	30 2,304
ICELAND	68 611	195 1,640	1.314	156 1,799	74 1.153	130	72 1 • 0 0 7	141	89 1,921	128
PORTUGAL	0	7 15	19 46	43	6 28	ŋ 26	0 0	93 114	0 77	0 5
SWEDEN	1,685 529	3,353 1,634	2 • 861 631	3 + 452 787	3+116 679	3 • 135 797	2,095 472	3,419 629	3,407 820	4+039 777
OTHER	1		1	2	8	4	0	1	3	0
TOTAL	4+183	8,772	6,983	9+137	8,039	7,765	5,048	9,059	8,573	9,843
USSR AND EAST EUROPE USSR	0	j.	J	n	C	1,486	0	539	0	0
TOTAL	6	0	0	0	G	1,486	0	539	0	0
MIDDLE EAST ISRAEL	3	6	1	1	0	3.0	2	124	232	24
LEBANON	<u>28</u> 7	13	5 7	17	0	6.4	2 24	293	394 466	2 2 3 3
OTHER	0	3	10	8	11	7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8	404	82
TOTAL	37	39	2.3	27	75	105	29	509	1,466	341
FAR EAST BANGLADESH	J	c	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	41
BRUNEI	0 115	200	644	1.186	487	1,213	3 389	1,939	1,873	2+708
INDIA	148	486	424	511	165	396 143	155 87	757 37	801	7 (4
INDONESIA	4+510 1:5	9,416	14+427 55	20,945	40 13+458 95	16+243 279	34 4,909 120	75 14,728	142 19,535	225 15,350 2,439
MALAYSIA	53 274	187 126	245 176	276 278 171	247 71	347 95	226	551 411 23	702 609 168	830 489
SINGAPORE	162	246	512	957	304	45.0 0	298	858		742
THAILAND	111	13	17	91	149	144	40	108	142	129
OTHER	0)	0	0	0	0	2	C	0
TOTAL	5,423	11.012	16,510	24,370	15 + 0 21	19,393	6+357	19,503	24,635	23,658
AFRICA CANARY ISLANDS:	0	10	11	14	12	18	7	31	19	21
KENYA	n n	11		58 8	1 12	29 18	0 2 0	0 16	100	1
OTHER	5	1 3	1 4	8	8	14	2	1	2	8
TOTAL	2	25	<2	89						3 0
AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC AUSTRALIA	18	ę	51	21	1	9	1	0	2	1
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS:	9 509	14	109	16 1+540	12 678	2 4 75 9	15 395	12 630	2 4 76 0	24 1+237
T TER PACIFIC IS	0	ď	0)	0	2		5	ŋ	0
	536									1,263
WORLD TOTAL:	23,059	43,673	47,989	61,936	41,064	51,517	23,635	66,042	64,635	56.050

WORLD TOTAL.....: 23,059 43,673 47,989 61,936 41,064 51,517 23,635 66,042 64,635 56,050

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUF TO ROUNDING.

TRADE AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION DIVISION
INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, FAS, USDA

U.S. EXPORTS OF PRUNES

			CKGF	(IN METRI	NING AUGUST C TONS)	1				
COUNTRY	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
ORTH AMERICA			* 606		4 2 7 2	7 010	3,289	3,122	3,392	3,200
MEXICO	3,982 1,017	5,021 961	4,606 664	4,098 1,477	4 • 2 7 8 6 7 5	3+818 830	978	743	1.011	1,949
TOTAL	4,999	5,983	5+279	5,575	4,953	4,647	4+268	3,865	4,403	5 + 1 4 9
NTRAL AMERICA BELIZE	10 37	31 13	7 30	24	4 11	36	24 17	9 23	53 2	10
EL SALVADOR · · · · · · : GUATEMALA · · · · · · · :	6	18	13	6	19	12 36	21 53	9 35	23 39	3 3 3
HONDURAS	3	14	2	23	10	17 35	7 20	15	5	5
PANAMA	72	133	120	167	134	88	170	115	108	70
TOTAL	187	293	218	288	236	232	313	208	232	123
RIBBEAN BAHAMAS	16	5	7	2	3	7	1	9	0	11
BERMUDA	3 _ 3	9	0 13	5 s	3 20	1 4	5 11	1 6	5	13
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:	71	94	7.4	117	127	105	94	110	44	9.8
JAMAICA	12	23	76 3 91	32	11	17	5 8	0 1	0 1 95	16
NETHL. ANTILLES: TRINIDAD TOBAGO:	41 184 1	42 140 0	132	199	102	79 498 0	61 173	275 184	230	92 311
TOTAL	340	352	411	465	387	723	358	585	388	541
UTH AMERICA										
BOLIVIA	60 60	1 + 2 4 1	4 2 u 1	208	3 0	4 126	9 101	13 132	11 37	148
COLOMBIA	12 56	22 103	5 7 85	18 78	65 1 v 5	165 140	72 82	265 56	28 7 89	343 52
PERU	0	13	12	2 2	0 45	2 21	6	1 8	9	11
VENEZUELA	596	1.218	1+028	915	959	1,692	1+288	822	768 1	1+052
TOTAL	734	2,612	1,386	1,129	1+191	2+153	1,561	1.297	1 + 2 2 0	1,609
ROPEAN COMMUNITY BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG:	1,518	1,983	1 • 354	1,500	1.620	1,652	1.491	1,406	1,691	1.173
DENMARK	2+274	2+388 4,744	2,229	2,578	2+75n 4,576	2,495 14,230	2+744 2+104	2,454	2,177 7,528	2+522
GERMANY, FED. REP.: IRELAND	890	5+313 311	3,233	3,721	3,922	4,282	4,818 56	3 • 6 3 2 1 2 4	5+798 154	6,423
ITALY	5+471 508	8+896 1+420	4,276	9 • 458 1 • 504	5+675 789	7,790 1,038	8,147	6 • 143 1 • 123	9,777	8,471
UNITED KINGDOM:	2,912	5,722	3+206	3,556	2 • 1 7 0	2,640	1 + 8 4 7	2,350	1,224	3,441
TOTAL	17.750	30,770	19,722	36,842	21,510	34,329	21,973	19,859	29:432	28,287
HER WESTERN EUROPE AUSTRIA	65	539	190	422	516	375	313	332	435	470
CYPRUS:	5 1•668	0 2,J58	2,356	3,908	3 + 0 1 0	2,362	2 4 3 6 4	2 2 • 700	2,994	2,937
GREECE	9	r G	0	2	0	15 2	1 1	0 3	2 5	92
MALTA	75 14	3.0	85 11	75	94	74	83	88	41	58
NORWAY	597 0 439	2,182 745	1+111 4 646	1.957 7 1.741	1,672	1,765	2+395	1,542 13 1,116	2,003	1•714 83 1•530
SWEDEN	2,353	3,099	2,507	2.767	3+373	1+039 2+822 614	1.268 2.378 639	2+464	916 2,687 715	2+554 758
TOTAL	5.750	9+332	7,442	11,408	10,275	9,080	9,450	8,904	10,020	10,218
SSR AND EAST EUROPE						,,,,,		3,,,,	******	104240
USSR	0	1+377	1 + 0 9 1	516 2,234	1+153	0 241	19 0	0	0 C	1,495
TOTAL	ē	1,377	1.091	2 • 750	3+000	241	19	0	0	1,49
DOLE EAST	0.70	199	94	7	222	3	144	3	55	21
OTHER	272 7	46	50	53	22	15	11	49	90	13
TOTAL	279	245	148	60	224	1.8	155	52	145	16
AR EAST BRUNEI	0	2	c	22	11	ç	1	0	2	
CHINA (TAIWAN):	22 191	235 511	227 420	317 544	348	349 527	533 280	261 295	455 196	5 I 1 7
INDIA	3	5	13	6	10	? 61	e 3	2 3	1 4	
JAPAN	781	721 17	686	1,097 r	1 + 5 4 3 0	1+173	3+540 0	2,959	5+370	6,45
MALAYSIA	5 Å 5	25 U 36	153 11	215 14	255 10	314 c	25°	333	270	4.8
SINGAPORE	7.8 6	257 14	34 ³ 1 ³	582 2	4 4 7 0	60 1 0	677 3	780	725 0	7.5
THAILAND	29	54 22	44	75 5	73	43	2	0	66	
TOTAL	1+170	2 + 1 3 1	1,915	2,674	3,121	3,082	5+295	4+654	7,090	8,46
FRICA CAMEROON	0		o o	n	0	122	0		С	
CANARY ISLANDS: REP SOUTH AFRICA:	9 75	151 197	6 370	29	638	41	51	28 352	1,230	99
OTHER *********	63	105	6	52	37	100	25	19	45	6
TOTAL	147	453	3H2	91	706	264	76	399	1+315	1,09
USTRALIA AND PACIFIC AUSTRALIA	ô	2	525	520	135	118	130	136	126	4.3
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS: NEW ZEALAND	14 1d0	25 557	21 557	75 779	22 349	26 536	26 587	21 511	35 373	5.5
T TER PACIFIC IS:	0	1	5	4 n	6	1	3	0	1 0	1
TOTAL	194	586	1.110	1 + 1 4 0	0 511	651	746	668	535	1+07
TOTAL	144	286	1+110	1 + 140	711	651	745	668	535	1+0
WORLD TOTAL:						55,421				
										2045

HORTICULTURAL MARKETS

SPAIN'S IMPORT TRADE POLICY FOR VALUE ADDED PRODUCTS

Many of Spain's imports of processed agricultural products are subject to non-tariff barriers. However, Spain is a significant importer of high-value and consumer-ready products, purchasing about \$500 million worth. U.S. horticultural exports to Spain were valued at \$25 million in 1981. Dried fruits and tree nuts represented 86 percent of these exports.

There are currently five import systems in Spain: liberalized, under which most agricultural imports enter; state trading, bilateral and globalized, which are more restrictive; and the duty-free re-export trading system. No import license is required under the liberalized trading regime. However, the Ministry of Economy and Commerce (MEC) does require an import declaration, a commercial invoice, a bill of lading, and a certificate of origin. The principal high-value products covered by this system are dried prunes and vegetables, unsweetened fruit and vegetable juices, honey, dates, walnuts, pistachios and pecans.

The state trading, bilateral and globalized trading systems require that an import license be issued before a product can be imported. Under the state trading system, imports are directly controlled by the government. Use of the system has been diminishing in recent years. The bilateral regime covers items negotiated for by the government under specific trade arrangements. All inclusive quotas established by categories of products under the globalized regime set a maximum value for which import licenses may be issued annually. Processed food products falling under these regimes, include raisins, wines, marmalades, jellies, sweetened fruit juices, sweetened frozen fruit and hops.

Duty-free re-export trading includes duty-free stock replenishment and temporary admission for processing and re-export. Both are subject to strict government control and are used to improve the competitiveness of Spanish exports. Products under this system include processed fruits.

Classified by the U.S. Department of Commerce as a relatively high tariff country, Spain's imports generally are dutiable at rates ranging from 10-35 percent ad valorem.

U.S. Horticultural Exports to Spain

		:	:		
Commodity :	1980	: 1981	:	1980 :	1981
:		•	:	:	
:	Metr	ic Tons		\$1,	000
Dried Fruits:	1,370	1,684		2,287	2,494
Prunes:	893	1,278		1,376	1,681
Dates:	337	216		104	174
Tree Nuts:	15,269	12,067		25,463	19,069
Walnuts, not shelled:	13,961	11,456		20,657	17,244
Walnuts, shelled:	389	368		1,547	1,346
Dehydrated vegetables:	2,906	845		2,766	1,242
Onions:	943	533		1,567	830
Fresh or Chilled Vegetables:	2,041	109		251	163
Canned Vegetables:	106	133		198	210
Hops:	0	22		0	1,152
Other:				839	739
Grand Total:				31,804	25,069
:					

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

November 1982

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

MEDITERRANEAN CITRUS EXPORTS

Total 1982/83 season citrus exports from principal producing countries in the Mediterranean Basin are forecast at 4.6 million tons, down from last season's total of 4.7 million. Exports of all major types of citrus fruit, except grapefruit, are expected to decline. Key factors in the smaller trade volume projected are the anticipation of a 7-percent drop in the area's overall citrus outturn and soft demand in important European markets.

SWEET ORANGES: PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, 1980/81, 1981/82, AND 1982/83 1/(1,000 METRIC TONS)

:	92 138 128 159 529	: 1981/82 112 128 125 228 486	: Forecast : 1982/83 103 150 130 200 382
!	92 138 128 159 529	112 128 125 228	103 150 130 200
!	138 128 159 529	128 125 228	150 130 200
!	138 128 159 529	128 125 228	150 130 200
!	128 159 529	125 228	130 200
	159 529	228	200
	529		
:		486	382
:	113	135	110
:	115	105	110
:	488	419	500
:	747	885	845
:	41	44	45
:			
:			
:	2,550	2,667	2,575
	:	: 41	: 41 44

TANGERINES: PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, 1980/81, 1981/82, AND 1982/83 1/(1,000 METRIC TONS)

0		PRODUCTION	4			EXPORT	S
Country :			Forecast	:	:	:	Forecast
:	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1	1980/81:	1981/82 :	1982/83
:				:			
Cyprus:	2	2	2	:	1	1	1
Egypt:	70	73	75	:			
Gaza 3/ 5/:				:			
Greece:	34	41	47	:	4	3	3
[srael:	56	80	80	:	17	24	25
Italy:	320	389	275	:	4	11	7
ebanon:	40	35	35	:	19	28	28
Morocco 6/:	280	294	261	:	199	181	185
Spain:	906	839	815		625	639	625
Turkey:	167	175	180		49	66	70
:				:	~~	00	,0
				:			
Total:	1.875	1.928	1,770	:	918	953	944

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which begins in the fall and extends through the Spring. 2/ Includes small amounts of tangerines. 3/ Exports do not include shipments to the West Bank. 4/ Export volumes are calendar year. It is assumed that nearly all fruit is shipped during the first half of the split year shown. Estimates for 1982/83 were made prior to the 1982 summer conflict with Israel. 5/ Tangerine production is small and is included with oranges. 6/ Clementines only. Small production of other tangerine type fruit is included with oranges.

SOURCE: Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches.

December 1982 Foreign Producton Estimates Division, FAS/USDA
Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

Despite the likelihood of a significant recovery in Morocco's exports, regional orange exports in 1982/83 are expected to decline by nearly 100,000 tons from a year earlier. Morocco's increase will be offset by a sharp reduction in Israeli orange shipments and milder declines in Spain, Italy and Greece. Mediterranean tangerine and lemon exports in 1982/83 will fall somewhat short of 1981/82 levels largely in response to lower availabilities in Spain and Greece, respectively. Only grapefruit exports will be up in 1982/83. The modest increase largely depends on Israel's success in reaching its 1982/83 export goals.

LEMONS: PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

OF THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, 1980/81, 1981/82, AND 1982/83 1/(1,000 METRIC TONS)

:		PRODUCTIO	N .			EXPOR	TS
Country :		: :	Forecast	:	:		Forecast
:	1980/81	: 1981/82 :	1982/83	0	1980/81 :	1981/82	1982/83
Cuppus	70	48	49	:	00	7.7	
Cyprus:		40	49	1	29	33	37
Egypt:		1	Ī	ě			-
Gaza <u>2</u> /:		10	8	:	10	9	7
Greece:	180	200	167		106	117	75
Israel:	41	60	50	:	25	28	30
Italy:	688	807	670	:	137	131	130
Lebanon 3/:		35	40	:	36	23	27
Morocco	2	4	4	:		1	2
Spain:	336	450	420	:	240	3,0	350
Turkey:	210	230	240	1	111	130	125
:				:			
Total	1,555	1,845	1,649	:	694	802	783

GRAPEFRUIT: PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

OF THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, 1980/81, 1981/82, AND 1982/83 1/(1,000 METRIC TONS)

:		PRODUCTION	1	•	EXPORT	S
Country :		: :	Forecast	:		Forecast
	1980/81	: 1981/82 :	1982/83	: 1980/81 :	1981/82 :	1982/83
:			- 4	•		
Cyprus:	94	92	91	: 64	66	72
Egypt:	2	2	2			
Gaza 2/:	19	20	17	7	10	8
Greece:	2	3	A 45			2
Israel:	480	538	460	227	200	220
Italy:	5	4	3			
Lebanon 3/:	20	25	25	12	17	17
Morocco:	10	6	6	: 3	4	2
Spain:	9	10	12	. 5	6	6
Turkey:	17	20	22	: 11	18	18
:						
				•		
Total:	658	720	642	329	321	345

1/ Crop year refers harvest and marketing period which begins in the fall and extends through the spring. 2/ Exports do not include shipments to the West Bank. 3/ Export volumes are calendar year. It is assumed that nearly all fruit is shipped during the first half of the split year shown. Estimates for 1982/83 were made prior to the 1982 summer conflict with Israel.

SOURCE: Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches.

December 1982 Foreign Producton Estimates Division, FAS/USDA
Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

V- OCTOBER

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS. OCTOBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

SELECTED

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COUNTRY : 1981 : 1982 : 1981 : 15	Ϊ	TONS)	158+455	7,344	96	59484	11,5501	5 084	65.0	2,223	30+698	2,233	114,0173	39,493	417,882		6,197	138	984	4.137		165	10,		76	17	27,948	3,730	4,427	17	2,718	מו	64	14	927	1.100	20,487	30,430					
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COMMODITY/COUNTRY :		CANADA	GERMANY, FED. REP.	IRELAND	NETHERLANDS	OTHER EUROPE	FINLAND	SECTION	TOTAL FURDPE	LATIN AMERICA.	BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	WORLD TOTAL	> > > > > > > > > > > > > > > > > > >	CAMADA O CONTROL DO CO	NETHER AND SO	OTHER EUROPE	NORMAN	OTHER	LATIN AMERICA	BERMUD AND CARIBBEAN	WORLD TOTAL	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	CATAL STATE OF STATE	GERMANY FED. REP.	NETHERLANDS	UNITED KINGDOM	TOTAL EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA	HONG KONG.	OTHER COUNTRIES		אַרְנוֹאַנְנְינִייִּי רַאַנְנִייִּנְייִי רַאַנְינִייִּייִ רַאַנְנִייִיִּיִי רַאַנְינִייִּיִּיִּיִי רַאַנְינִייִייִייִייִייִייִייִייִייִייִייִייִי	TOTAL EC-TENeresconsons	DENAMA:	FRANCESSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS	IRELAND	NETHERLANDS	OTHER EUROPE	N THE COLUMN AND A STATE OF ST	TOTAL EUROPE	BERHUDA AND CARIBBEAN	JAPAN	OTHER COUNTRIES
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U.S. EXPORTS

EXPORTS.	SFASON- OCTOBER : FROM 1981 : 1981 : 1982 : OCT : 50CT	IC TONS)	74 100 119 +219 +19 19 50 36 +95 =28	12 3 +63 III 2 -100	17 24 +400	2 3	14 14 -100	83 1 83 1 83 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	97 62 -30	82 71 +808	276 379 +9 664 770 +53	040	36 1,002 ***	365 888	1 50 50 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	88	*	45 1,0058 ***	19 20 +41	114 25 19 440 -1 114 315 244 -11 -2 25 50 160 4177 4100	699 1+822 +143	5,082 3,081 +50	14 16 14 000 -150	19100	2 100	218 3 -100 87 78 +128	21 56 +306	171 376 +426 5.630 3.640 -38		2,903 4,136	16 16 16 16 1	# 0 0 T	3 2 2	96 26 -70 153 378 +195	11 24 -33 117 210 +28	267 250 +8 3,577 5,057 +70			AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA		
SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. OCTOBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1982, WITH COMPARISONS :	0CTOBER 1981 : 1982	IN ME	W 0 1																		129					\$ 0 O			1,0		10	i 0 0 0 1 0 0) p c t p c t			ເນື			HORTICULTURAL AND		
SELECTED HORTICULTU OCTOBER AND :	COMMODITY/COUNTRY BEGINNING OF SEASON	CHERRIES, MARACHINO, CANNED :		DEFICACION OF STATE O	GERMANYO FEUO KETTOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	NETHERLANDS	FILM	TOTAL	LATTA AMERICA	HONE KONGER OF THE PROPERTY OF	OTHER COUNTRIES	CHERRIES, SWEET E TART, CND.:	TOWNER OF THE CONTRACT OF T	DEWARK	FRANCESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESS	GREECE	UNITED KINGDOM	NO RUBAY SOUTH STATE STA	TOTAL EUROPEssessessessessesses	SERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	JAPAN	TOWARD TOTAL	TOTAL EC-TEN	DENMARK	OTHER EUROPE	OMFIGURES SESSES SESSES SESSES SESSES SESSES SESSES	LATIN AMERICA	HONS KONG.	OTHER COUNTRIES	TOMATO PASTE & PULP, CANNED.:	TOTAL ECTENS	I TALCATOR OF STATE O	OTHER EUROPE	TOTAL EUROPEs	BERMUN AND CARIBBEAN.	CATOR OF STATE OF STA	WORLD TOTAL			NOVEMBER 1982		
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DITY/COUNTRY	AND BEGINNING OF SERSON	MIXTURES 2> FRUIT, PREP/PRES: CANADA	GIUM-LUX		HERLANDS	EUROPE	UAY.	EUROPE	AMERICA	KONG	COUNTRIES	CANNED COUNE	EC-TEN	HARK	ALY	ITED KINGDOM	NLAND	EDEN	EUROPE	UDA AND CARIBBEA	UAPAN	CANNED CAUNE 1	CANADA	NMARK	THERLANDS	ITED KINGDOM	NLAND	THER	IN AMERICA	KONG	R COUNTRIES	PLE + CANNED (JUN	DA. C-TEN	LGIUM-LUX	ANCERED. REP.	ALY	UNITED KINGDOM	EDEN	HER	N AMERICA	KONG	R COUNTRIES

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GUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,	MPARISONS	
QUANTITY O	1982, WITH CO	
SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS:	OCTOBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1982, WITH COMPARISONS	
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SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, OCTOBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

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COMPARISONS	SEASON- C	0		883.464	299,755	81,400	3,979	115,658	7,800	1	432,478	732,233	97,341	75,600	90,297		1	95,110	17.820	9.790	67,500		95,110	34033	82+390	436,956	0484173	30.000.700	20,401,691	1,247,121	2,401,143	2,553	43,680	2,109,626				27,425,925					4 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	3+356+638	62.963	1,341,522	621,950	193309203	190,169	196,055	4.140.977	72,867						UNDITED THE AND WELL BEALLINGS PRINTERS WAS AND WELL AND THE STATE OF
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AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1982,	OCTOBER 1981 :			176,226	1 1	;	!!	1		1	74,646	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	307		12,111		8 8	061.6		9,790	! !		9,790	13,573	786407	29,185		2.781.740	1,921,249	30,840	293,220	0100000	21,840	168,127	!	216,102	30,985	2,261,718	96,518	29,491 R.5RR	393,551	246264143	321.233	52,773	1,800	47,191	1 1 1	3+182	23,680	25,272	106,564	69402	007	:	436,335			OTTGON
OCTOBER AN	COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND AND CETTABLE OF CETTOR	NOOTE OF THE PERSON	CONCENTRATED JUICES	GRAPEFRUIT JUICE, CONC NOV 1:	TOTAL EC-TEN.	DENMARK	GERMANY FED REPRESES	NFTHFR ANDV	UNITED KINGDOM:	SWEDEN	TOTAL FLEDOR	LATIN AMERICA	HONG KONG	JAPAN.	UORLD TOTAL	INFAPPLE JUITE CONC. LINE 1.1	CANADA	TOTAL ECHTENOSOSOSOSOSOSOSOSOSOSOSOSOSOSOSOSOSOSOS	GERMANY, FED. REP	GRECE	NETHERLANDS.	OTHER EUROPE	TOTAL EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA	HONG KONG.	WORLD TOTAL					FRANCE				FINLAND.	NONE	OTHER	TOTAL EUROPE	BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	HONG KONG.	OTHER COUNTRIES		CANADA	TOTAL EC-TEN.	TRANCE	GERMANY FED. REP	NETHERLANDS	OTHER EUROPE	FINLAND.	SWEDEN	TOTAL EUROPEsessessesses	LATIN AMERICA	HONG KONG.	OTHER COUNTRIES	WORLD TOTAL			NOVER BER
A H C	OCTOBER : FROM 1981	:		1.374.333 -40 -40 2.258.596 -32 -32	15,150	82 -27	23	57			9 41	-14	119	-17	1689809 - 156 - 14	111		~	908+679 ***		•	1,133	441,501 ***	10,289	600	3 004	29,817 +615	942,100 see	130,924 +130	140,032 +166	507.830 -44 -3	3,118,635		195,406 *** +329	1.360	1,008	188+876 ***	2,496	****	1,268	### ### 9522	30305 +**	112,191 +31	203,039 -74	1,419,369 +85		704,621 -75 -50 2,314,130 -23 +8	-100	664992 -100 +54	+ 98	* 0	0				1239497 ese +51 337-146 +78 -5	-51	
CONTARISONS	SEASON- 0	ALL ONS		3,306,315	44 251	3,092,959	13,886		29,128	1.050	18,303	304910849	432,222	104 • 359	197,335	9,281,752		1,785,623	7.917	863	485 9522	516	410,817	62,709	925	1,350	30,890	1,013,808	198,177	37,446	522 + 342	5,854,188		45,499	508	!	37,616	4,083	2,268	1,120		58,293	124,346	335+325	1,038,291		1,400,456	96,452	43,128	242.946	230+185	*	105.14	151,887	207490480	154.520	395+473	120,244
1982, WITH	ER 1982	1		102,641	1 1	98 + 8 0 8	! !		3,672	1	2,530	131.065	29,705	20,225	7,209	641.506		51+670	59,168		16,905	1	42,263	1	;	1	6,432	65,600	15,559	10,420	26.589	1/8,992	i i	30,956	1 1	1	30,956	!	1	1 :	356	1,557	27,903	19.430	255,772		80,540	1 1	* !	66,333	8,875			18,418	203+576	54,304	21+146	3,648
SEASON-OCTOBER	0CT0B			190,775											15,297						! !										470747			047416													184,282									31,185		
OCTOBER AND	COMMODITY/COUNTRY SHOW OF SEASON STORY		NOLE-SIRENGIM JUICES	CANADA	BELGIUM-LUX		GREECE REP. NEP.	ITALY	UNITED KINGDOM	FINLAND.	NORWAY	JAL EUROPEssessessessessessesses	MIN AMERICA	ONG KONG.	APAN	ORLD TOTAL	IPEFRUIT (NOV 1)	CANADA CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTR	BELGIUM-LUX	DENMARK	GERMANY FED REP.	GREECE	NETHERLANDS	UNITED KINGDOM	FINLAND	NORWAY	01HER.	ATTN AMFRICACIONE	SERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	JAPAN.	OTHER COUNTRIES.		EAPPLE (JUNE 1)	OTAL ECTEN	DENMARK	GERMANY, FED. REP	I ALY OF STANDS	UNITED KINGDOM	FINLAND	NORWAY OF STREET	OTHER STORY	ATIN AMERICA	DERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	THER COUNTRIES	MONTENE MARKET TO THE STATE OF	ANGE, HOT-PACK (NOV 1)	FOTAL ECTENOSOSOSOSOSOS	BELGIUM-LUX	TRANCE.	IRELAND	NETHERLANDS	THER EUROPE	NORMAY CONTRACTOR	SEEDEN	OTAL EUROPE.	ATIN AMERICA	ONG KONG.	THER COUNTRIES.

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COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND AND BEGINNING OF SEASON :		CANADA CANADA	BELGIUM-LUX	DENMARK	EL EL	-	UNITED KINGDOM	1 50	Z W	OTHER STRONG	LATIN AMERICALDO DO D	BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	OTHER COUNTRIES	WORLD TOTAL	ONIONS, DEHYDRATED (JAN 13:	CANADA o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	TOTAL ECHTENSSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESS	DENMARKOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSSOSS	GERMANY FED. REP	GRECE	IRELANDessessessessessessessessessessessessess	NETHERLANDS	UNITED KINGDOM	FINLAND	NUX MAY one	OTHER	TOTAL EUROPEssagessessesses	BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	HONG KONG	OTHER COUNTRIES	WORLD TOTAL	POTATO FLAKES AND GRANULES :	CANADA		GERMANY, FED. KEP.			NORWAY	OTHER and conserved to the conserved to	TOTAL EUROPE	BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	UAPAN.	OTHER COUNTRIES	BURLU IDIAL	OTHER DEHYDRATED POTATOES:	CANADA	TOTAL EC-TENsossossossos	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER EUROPE	CIMER PRODUCT	LATIN AMERICA	MONG KONG	NACAD STATE OF STATE	OTHER COUNTRIES
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HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS. OCTOBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1982, WITH COMPARISONS	1981 : 1982	: PERCENT		001 001 007 00 007 007 007 007 007 007 0		2	190 201 108 201 +87 +87 +87 +87 +87 +87 +87 +87 +87 +87	415 863 415 863 415	1,0094 415 1,0094 415 -62	****** 46,624 4,998 46,624 4,998 -89	FR0Z (0CT 1):				19 -74 19 -74 19 -74 145 92 224 +145	354 451 +27 +27	195 324 +66	77 AC-67 F1047 AC-67		1985 - 43 - 43 - 43 - 43 - 43 - 43 - 43 - 4	36 52 36		36 52 46 • 2,363 162 2,363 162 -93	.: 198 98 -51 .: 2 5 -51	UNTRIES	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1 16	303 268 ***	* ! !		1 1 272 259		28	20 155 55 -100 -65	650 650 650 650 650 650 650 650 650 650	**************************************	38 229 303 -57	49 1+385 771 -75											HORTICULTURAL AND TRUPLICAL FRODUCES DIVISION, AND USE	
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TURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. ED SEASON-OCTOBER 1982, WITH COMPARISONS	RY 0CTOBER SCASON- SON :	(IN METRIC TONS)-	80 EV	201 36	- 4	11 88		129	10 14		11 9	6	513	18	30 69			701	19 13	219 477		13	100 113 43 322 187 2,255	**	48 6 216	104 96	921 1,010	15 41	203	1,560 1,500		92 168 312	38	@ m	121 165	36	2001	223 567	er d	1939	2659 211 2654 1•548 2•387 1•54		145 253	2 1 1 1	5				37	
SELECTED HORTICULI OCTOBER AND	COMMODITY/COUMTRY AND AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		CANADA	BELGIUM-LUX	FRANCE	GERMANY FED. REP.	ITALYourousessesses	NETHERLANDS	OTHER EUROPE	FINLAND	SEFORN	TOTAL FURDE	LATIN AMERICA.	JAPAN AND CARIBBEAN.	WORLD TOTAL	ONIONS. DEHYDRATED CLAN 1	2	TOTAL SOCIOLOGICA CONTRACTOR CONT	DENMARK	GERMANY, FED. REP	GRECE	ITALY	UNITED KINGDOM	FINLAND	NONE CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR	0 - HLV - H - H - H - H - H - H - H - H - H -	LATIN AMERICA	BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	OTHER COUNTRIES.	WORLD TOTAL	POTATO FLAKES AND GRANULES :	TOTAL EC-TEN.	GERMANY, FED. KEP.	IRELANDS	UNITED KINGDOM	NORUAY		LATIN AMERICA	BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN		MORLD TOTAL	OTHER DEHYDRATED POTATOES	CANADA	DFN MARK COLLEGE CONTRACTOR	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER	LATIN AMERICA	HONG KONG	JAPAN	DIMER COUNTRIES

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS. OCTOBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

OCTOBER AND	SEASON-OCTOBER	1902, WITH 0	OFFARISONS			ANGE
					:FROM	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY :	OCTOBER	•	SEASON-	OCTOBER		:
AND :	1981 :	1982 :	1981	1982		:BOS-
BEGINNING OF SEASON :-		;		:		:OCT
in the same of the		- CIN METRI	C TONS)		: PE	RCENT
		- 211 11-111				
CORN.CANNED (AUG 1)	317	45	331	102	-86	-69
CANADA	17.77		4.152		+9	+10
TOTAL EC-TEN	1,787	1,945	109		+299	+54
BELGIUM-LUX	14				+252	-33
DENMARK	16	56	110			-15
FRANCE	984	762	1,999		+33	+16
GERMANY+ FED. REP	429	571	1,190		***	***
GREECE	1	20	1			
IRELAND	17		47		-100	
ITALY	3		9		-100	
NETHERLANDS	14	63	14		+349	
UNITED KINGDOM	309	418	674	1,125	+35	+67
OTHER EUROPE :		1 1				
FINLAND		18		24	***	***
NORWAY	2	26	40		***	+1
SWEDEN	152	149	447		-2	+6
OTHER	413	382	1,234		-8	+14
TOTAL EUROPE	2,355	2,521	5 • 873		+7	+11
LATIN AMERICA	203	105	555		-48	-47
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN:	41	117	79	174	+186	+120
HONG KONG	281	152	879	257	-46	-71
JAPAN	3,076	3,800	5,605	4,468	+24	-20
OTHER COUNTRIES	524	738	1,319	1,431	+41	+8
WORLD TOTAL	6,798	7,478	14,641	13,251	+10	-9
WINES FROM FRESH GRAPES JAN:		(IN (GALLONS)			
CANADA	355,911	229,995	4,442,922		-35	-11
TOTAL EC-TEN	264,401	139,726	1,903,205			-12
BELGIUM-LUX	40,571	12,946	289,993		-68	-50
DENMARK	7,391	392	59,219		-95	+84
FRANCE	4.036	1,569	113,492			-64
GERMANY, FED. REP	27,995	42,254	281,994			-30
GREECE			546			-100
IRELAND	10,321	8,562	85,099		-17	-42
ITALY		90	7,412		***	-77
NETHERLANDS	7,860	2,086	81,371	31,762	-73	-61
UNITED KINGDOM	166,227	71+827	984 + 079	1,095,473	-57	+11
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND		***	2,273	7,779		+242
NORWAY	1,351		2,295	2,867	-100	+25
SWEDEN	7,268	2,219	67.604	28,762	-69	-57
OTHER	9,178	10,745	79,561	120,623	+17	+52
TOTAL EUROPE	282,198	152,690	2,054,938	1,830,431	-46	-11
LATIN AMERICA	73,034	55,533	632,582	656,559	-24	+4
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	68,765	107.602	779,367	702,249	+56	-10
HONG KONG	10,190	3,253	59,968	61,278	-68	+2
JAPAN	13,192	25,967	211,874	230,770	+97	+9
OTHER COUNTRIES:	67,677	58.024	326,965	281,744	-14	-14
WORLD TOTAL	870,967	633,064	8,508,616		-27	-9

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